

Our Reporter Briefs Trib Editor on Philbrick Hoax

By LESTER RODNEY

The News and City Editor of the New York Herald Tribune told this reporter yesterday he "didn't know" that the Communist Party national and state headquarters at 268 7th Ave. have been listed in the Manhattan telephone directory since 1952. As to whether the Tribune will correct the misstatements in the Philbrick hoax featured on its front page on Sunday, he will be glad to "consider" in that connection all facts sent him.

I phoned the Tribune to find out how a great metropolitan newspaper would back up a story based on no facts and full of deliberate misinformation, as documented by Alan Max in yesterday's Daily Worker. The Tribune story, by informer Herbert Philbrick, was headlined: "Cominform Tells Reds in U.S. To Work Openly." It alleged that CP headquarters "will re-open in New York City. . . . The Reds are being told to . . . instal telephones with listings in phone directories. . . . The

national headquarters will be located at 268 7th Ave., New York, telephone number OR-egon 5-9250. . . ."

I asked for Ogden R. Reid, president and editor, and his secretary, ascertaining who I was and what I wanted, informed me that Mr. Reid was out of town, and suggested I speak to Luke Carroll, News and City Editor.

With a minimum of red tape, I was connected with Mr. Carroll, who was courteous and "willing to answer anything you

want to ask."

"Mr. Carroll," I said, "we would like to know what evidence the Tribune had in your Sunday headline, 'Cominform Tells Red in U.S. To Work Openly,' what facts to back up such a headline."

"Why," he replied, "the facts are in the story."

"But there are no facts in the story to back up a statement 'Cominform Tells' anything,"

"You're a newspaperman," he said. "You know how heads are written. The man looks

through the story and writes a head based on the story, that's all there is to a head."

"But," I said, "the content of the story is false, so the head based on the story is based on falsehoods."

"YOU say the facts in the story are false."

"OK," I said, "Isn't it a deliberate hoax to state—do you have the story in front of you?"

"No, I don't, but I'm familiar with it. . . ."

"Well here is the quote, (I (Continued on Page 8)

Sonja Says:

Moscow Ballet

"Out of this World"

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Daily Worker

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Saar Vote Brings

New Controversy

Of France, Germany

Eastland Threatens Witchhunt Probe of NAACP Supporters

JOE CLARK GOES

Thanks mainly to \$400 from Minnesota, \$200 from Wisconsin, \$100 each from a Michigander and a Brooklynite, the D. W.'s \$64,000 fund appeal had a record weekend response—and correspondent Joseph Clark will be winging his way to the Geneva foreign ministers' conference tonight.

Total for the weekend was \$1,272—about the amount we need daily to keep our heads above water, and to complete the fund campaign before Christmas. It has been our profound hope—and it is our deep need—to complete it by Dec. 1. So—let's go!

The \$400 from the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Committee is but the first instalment on sums raised in the Minnesota-Dakotas area as a result of meetings on the Till murder addressed by our Rob Hall, who covered the Mississippi trial for the D. W. and The Worker. "More coming by next mail," says their cheerful note.

The Wisconsinites wired \$200, knowing of our need to raise the money for Clark's trip. They, too, raised it following rallies held last week, addressed by Clark.

The \$100 from Michigan comes from a devoted friend and supporter of The Worker, who sends the money to Clark with the note it is to be credited to his column, Abner Berry's and Augusta Strong's. The Brooklyn \$100 was contributed specifically to help Clark get across to Geneva.

From New Jersey's Freedom of the Press Committee comes \$57, of which \$30 was collected by a Worker subscriber on a coupon book (how about digging them out, subscribers, and

Received over the weekend ----- \$ 1,272.00
Total to date ----- 19,690.51
Still to go ----- 44,309.49

Rush contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y., or bring them to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

SEE MEANY-BECK CLASH OVER ILA-TEAMSTER PACT

By GEORGE MORRIS

A sharp conflict between AFL president George Meany and Teamsters' president Dave Beck was indicated yesterday as Meany announced he would insist that the current executive council meeting here take up the mutual assistance pact between the longshoremen's and teamsters' unions.

Meany said that he had been unable to obtain a copy of that agreement, and he planned to raise this problem at today's session of the council in the Commodore Hotel, adding: "I certainly will not allow this meeting to pass without taking a look at that agreement."

Beck is attending the council session.

Meany appeared visibly angered

over the ILA-Teamster developments. He and the AFL have put much money into an effort to destroy the ILA and replace it by an AFL-chartered group.

Meany also disclosed that the request of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen for an approval of its merger with the Fur and Leather Workers will come before the council this morning.

Meany said the council today considered some proposal for changes in the AFL-CIO merger constitution, but said that only "dotting of the i's and crossing of the t's" was discussed.

Meany said agreement had been reached on the individuals for the 22 regional directorships of the merged federation. The organizational director will be a CIO man.

Sen. James O. Eastland, Mississippi's national weapon in the fight to retain segregation, has indicated that he will attempt a witchhunt "investigation" of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Eastland, according to a dispatch

appearing in southern newspapers which reached New York yesterday, charged last Thursday that the NAACP is "heavily infiltrated" with subversive persons. The statement was made in Jackson, Miss., a day after Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook announced his proposal to have the NAACP placed on his state's "subversive list." Cook had based his smear attack on "findings" by Eastland and his Senate Internal Security Sub-committee, sometimes called a "task force" guarding the Republic.

Eastland said Attorney General Cook was "on the right track" in branding the NAACP "subversive" and added that he thought it "timely" to investigate the group's source of funds.

Those who know the ways of Dixiecrats say that Eastland's follow-up blast to that of Cook represents a call to Mississippi officials to emulate Georgia. And it was further pointed out by Negro leaders who have been battling the economic squeeze that if Eastland's advice is taken it would mean placing the state officially on the side of the White Citizens Councils. For if the NAACP is declared "subversive" by the state, then any Negro who agrees with the NAACP program, let alone admit membership in it, will be ineligible for employment by all levels of government.

Eastland, whose main activity as a U.S. Senator has been to function as a propagandist for white supremacy, charged the NAACP "is spending a great deal of money for propaganda purposes." This money, he claimed, "is not being contributed by Southern Negroes."

About three weeks ago Eastland made a similar announcement concerning "propaganda" against Mississippi being "directed by a publicity organization" in Chicago. His scheduled "investigation" of such "propaganda" was blunted by pickets representing the CIO Packinghouse Workers Union and the NAACP. Eastland decided to remain in Mississippi at the time.

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A RECENT SNOWFALL has kept President Eisenhower from his daily sunbaths on the terrace of Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, but a snowman is being rigged up for the President to see from his window.

Claudia Jones Greeted By 150 at Penn Station

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Well-wishers and friends, some 150 of them, greeted Claudia Jones with applause in Pennsylvania station yesterday morning on her second day of limited freedom, wrought from an unwilling Justice Department by virtue of a court order, and limited to a few days.

Few of the throng attempted to reach her side, however, aware of her serious condition from a heart ailment and the pressure of eight months in incarceration in a jail-crow institution.

A few quiet cries of "Claudia! Claudia!" escaped involuntarily from throats as individuals in the throng waiting at the top of the moving stairway leading from the Washington train tracks espied the Negro Communist leader. Other-

wise, except for the handclaps, the crowd was silent, obviously anxious not to over-excite the ailing Smith Act victim.

Coming up the stairway with her was her father, Charles Cumberbatch, who accompanied her from the federal women's prison at Alderson, W. Va., from which she were released Sunday after serving eight months and 12 days.

Instead of surging forward to greet their beloved young friend, neighbor or comrade, Harlem residents and Communists and admirers drew back and allowed Claudia Jones to be taken with slow steps to a waiting limousine.

With her were James Ford, of the Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, which last week bor-

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SONJA HENIE FINDS MOSCOW BALLET 'OUT OF THIS WORLD'

By SONJA HENIE

(Written for United Press)

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (UP).—It happened one day in Oslo when at a diplomatic reception I met Moscow Mayor Mikhail Yasnov who said "Why don't you visit us sometime? We'd like to see your show."

Yasnov had seen my ice skating ballet and apparently liked it. Russia being a great ballet and ice skating country, I wasn't surprised at his invitation.

But I was surprised when a Soviet visa came through within three days, and off I was for the Red capital.

I called on the Ministry of Cul-

ture immediately on arrival, where I was assigned an interpreter and a guide, both for general sight-seeing and for inspection of possible sites for my show.

The sightseeing was instructive but the inspection tour was unproductive. Outside the Bolshoi theatre there isn't a stage large enough to accommodate my troupe.

When I asked whether the Bolshoi Theatre could be used I was told, "Are you kidding?" and I understand that to the Russians the 150-year-old Bolshoi is too sacrosanct to allow anything but pure classical ballet.

The Russians appeared definite-

ly interested in my show, but aside from the technical contractual questions which cannot be regulated before Geneva, it looks like we may not return here until next year, when a new giant stadium is completed.

I looked at the construction site from Lenin Hill below Moscow University where the work has not yet begun, but the Russians assured me the stadium for 100,000 spectators will be built by the end of next year. We shall continue the negotiations.

Meanwhile I toured the city and visited the theaters and ballets. I found the Moscow ballet out of

this world. Never have I seen such exquisite dancing, fast movement and lavish decor.

Galina Ulanov in "Romeo and Juliet" and Maya Plesetskaya in "Cinderella" are simply wonderful.

My impression of Russian women: They are sturdy, buxom and hardworking. They do everything men do, including street cleaning. They seem to be adequately and warmly dressed, but far from elegantly.

I'm told they're more fashion conscious, than before but for the moment they're at least 20 years behind. Nor have I seen much use of makeup.



SONJA HENIE

Saar Vote Brings New Franco-German Crisis

PARIS, Oct. 24.—A new Franco-German crisis loomed over the Saar on the eve of the Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva. The Western Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference called the first of a series of urgent meetings yesterday to forge a common front, but the Saar and the Middle East cast heavy shadows across their efforts.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan and French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay were due to meet today with West German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano, whose appearance took on new importance because of the Saar's rejection of "European" status, which reopened an old Franco-German sore.

The Saar, by a vote of more than 2 to 1, rejected a French plan to give this coal and iron-rich territory a "European" statute. And in effect the outcome amounted to support for handing the Saar to Germany once again.

The referendum was a dramatic triumph for Dr. Heinrich Schneider, a former Nazi officer. Pro-French premier Johannes Hoffmann resigned soon after midnight today.

Of the Saar's 662,849 registered voters 96.72 percent went to the polls. The mass ballot recalled the plebiscite 20 years ago, on Jan. 13, 1935, when the Saarlanders voted by 90.6 percent for Adolf Hitler and their return to Germany after 15 years as a League of Nations' ward.

The result in this election was 423,434 votes, or 67.71 percent

against the French and West German-approved statute to Europeanize the Saar, and 201,973 or 32.29 percent for the statute.

The vote does not change the status of the Saar but it was a resounding slap in the face for France and a stinging defeat for Adenauer who gave his backing to the defeated statute.

French Premier Edgar Faure and Adenauer vowed today in an exchange of telegrams to save the "friendship" between their two

countries.

Israeli Premier and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett arrived in Paris today to confer with the foreign ministers and with his key ambassadors from Washington, Moscow, London, Paris and Rome about mounting Middle East tension. A spokesman said he has been promised a session with Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov in Geneva Thursday. He will confer with Dulles Wednesday.

WORLD EVENTS MARK 10th ANNIVERSARY OF UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 24.—The United Nations marked its 10th anniversary today in worldwide celebrations that ranged from "fires of joy" in Togoland to solemn speeches in Manhattan.

The General Assembly proclaimed Oct. 24 "United Nations Day" in 1947 to mark the anniversary of the signing of the charter in San Francisco. The main ceremonies today were in New York, site of UN headquarters.

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, Mayor Robert F. Wagner and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt joined ceremonies at City Hall in which Mrs. Roosevelt presented \$500 in awards in an essay contest, and a "United Nations Tree" was dedicated.

Hammarskjöld and Jose Maza of Chile, president of the General Assembly, addressed a concert tonight at which Sir William Walton of Britain and Leonard Bernstein

were to conduct the New York Philharmonic Orchestra with Soviet pianist Emil Gilels as the soloist.

Ralph E. Bunche, UN under-secretary, was scheduled to speak at the McMan Theatre.

Maza, in his speech, broadcast over NBC, described the Geneva talks as "walking along a path full of new hope."

He said the UN is also making contributions toward maintaining peace.

Launch NATO Unit In Italy Today

VICENZA, Italy, Oct. 24.—The final American NATO unit in Italy will come into official being tomorrow, U.S. authorities announced.

Some 500 U.S. and Italian troops were scheduled to attend the ceremony in which the U.S. forces in Italy will be redesignated as the Southern Europe Task Force (SEATAF).

Pearson's Plane

Grounded in Malaya

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaya, Oct. 24.—Canadian Minister of External Affairs Lester Pearson and his party were grounded today with engine trouble.

Pearson and his group will have to wait while a new engine is being flown from Britain.

Waiting at the Altar

By LEW GARDNER

LONDON.

The latest developments in the great romance were described to me by a very well-known Mayfair socialite. She said:

My deah, I was shattered. But absolutely shattered. I mean after getting up before the milk came to drive to Binfield in darkest Berkshire and then not even seeing them.

I mean we all knew Princess Margaret and that lovely Group-Capt. Townsend had spent the weekend together at Binfield, and what more natural than that they should go to the village church together?

But they didn't. Really it was too bad of them. There we were waiting at all Saints Church, along with all those nasty newspaper men, and they never came.

We waited and waited and got colder and colder. If Charles hadn't brought a bottle of brandy I don't know what we should have done.

Then that beastly woman who has that divine little flat in Chelsea came up and said that Princess Margarea had gone off to morning service in the Royal Chapel in Windsor Park.

Even then we thought Peter might have turned up at All Saints. Half a couple is better than none at all, my deah. But he didn't.

I really must say that both Charles and I thought it was very unsporting of them.

Now we don't even know if they are going to get married. Some of the Sunday papers said that everything was going splendidly while others said it was all off.

SUCH DOGS . . .

But those American papers! My deah, you should have seen them. They really are not quite nice. I mean you can't talk about a member of the British Royal family as Meg.

Mind you, they do seem to know things. The New York Daily News said that Group-Capt. Townsend had given the Princess a diamond ring. Of course she won't wear it in public yet.

How did we spend the rest of yesterday morning? Well, some of us even went to church. I mean there was nothing else to do, was there?

In the evening we tried to get the teeniest weenie peep into the grounds of Allnabay, where the couple are staying—but it was all very difficult.

Lots of our wonderful policemen with those little radio things patrolled the grounds and there were four great police dogs. One called Laddie was so fierce that they held it on a specially strengthened steel chain.

Really! You'd think we had come to steal the silver.

Permanent Police Rule in Kenya Planned

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Plans for prolonged police rule in Kenya were put to an opening session of the Kenya Legislative Council in Nairobi by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor.

He demanded that many of the repressive powers given to the police under the Emergency Regulations should be made permanent by new legislation.

He also opposed an early release of the over 60,000 African inmates of concentration camps and jails. If any great number were released, he said, they might re-establish the African committees crushed by British troops and police last year.

Some Africans had been released to work again on European estates, but even such a release could not be hurried, the Governor declared.

He boasted of the continued inflow of foreign capital into Kenya. Since the beginning of this year, he said, nearly £2 million had been committed in Kenya by firms "of international repute."

He announced that the next general election would be in September 1956. He was vague about how much representation would be allowed to Africans in it. He said the Government was considering a report on the matter.

Many Poles Respond to Appeal to Return

WARSAW.—In addition to the number of well-known figures who continue to return to Poland from their self-imposed exile abroad, in response to the repatriation appeal of the Polish Government, many former soldiers and other persons are also returning.

Among them, for example, is Stanislaw Janiak, who left Poland in the tragic days of 1939, and who now has returned from Britain.

"Poverty and neglect are the lot of many Poles abroad," Janiak said. "The gentlemen in the so-called London government know how to use fine phrases, but they do not even lift a finger to help people in distress. Many of us Poles who, like me, wandered without work and without money have been wanting to come back to Poland for a long time. But the emigre leaders did everything to prevent us from doing so. They blackened

our country to frighten us from coming back.

"Having read in the papers that the Polish Government is receiving everyone, that the Government is caring for these people and forgetting old scores, everyone wants to return."

Most of the repatriates speak of hard living conditions, illness and other problems. Repatriate Gelipter, who also returned from Britain, had a different story to tell, although he also returned home.

Gelipter said, "Despite the fact that my wife is English and my children have been brought up in England, and that we were living quite well, I decided to return. I am deeply convinced that we shall be happy in Poland."

Among the recent repatriates was a group from France, including Franciszek Mielkina who lived there for 32 years.

He went there because of the

unemployment and poverty in Poland under Pilsudski.

Others returning include many soldiers. W. Rokat told how "practically during the whole of the war I fought against the fascists in many places. After demobilization, for seven years I lived in England, in a camp for Polish emigrants. This camp consisted of barracks built during the war for German and Italian prisoners. Dozens of Poles lived in them.

"Very often I thought of my house in Bialystok, where my daughter is now living. I finally resolved to put an end to my vegetation. I rejoice that I am already in Poland."

J. Sroka also left Poland as a soldier in 1939, and also fought on various fronts throughout the whole war.

"After the war, when I was demobilized in England," he related, "I tried various trades,

After working three years in a mine, I had a bad accident. When I left the hospital I was only able to work as a cleaner in hotels. I earned little, and, what was worse, I was tortured by uncertainty for the future.

"The same applied to thousands of Poles whom I met in Britain. Hard living conditions, a longing for their families and their native country lead to serious illness for many.

"I wished to return sooner, but we were intimidated by tales of persecution. Finally I decided to return, especially when news reached us of how those who returned were received."

The Polish Government has pledged free transport to all repatriates, as well as free medical care, and aid in settling down to a job, profession or farm. Free food is offered until employment is found, and aid in finding a home.

Machinists' B'klyn Strike In 2d Week

A strike of some 325 machinists and production workers at the S & S Corrugated Paper Machinery Co. in Brooklyn entered its second week yesterday, with the company making no move to meet union demands for a substantial wage increase.

The employees, members of Lodge 295 of the AFL International Association of Machinists, acted after management sought to convert a wage-reopener clause in the two-year contract into a wedge for imposing a three-year pact on the union. The company's offer was for a raise of five cent, seven cents and nine cents respectively for the next three years, but the workers rejected this move by four to one.

Union officials have indicated that picketline response shows solid support of the strike, the first walk-out in the 38-year history of the S & S firm.

Negro Youth Ready to Testify Again At Trial of Emmett Till's Kidnapers

BULLETIN Orders Hearing For Foreign Born

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Supreme Court today instructed a New York Federal Court to grant a hearing to 14 foreign born persons who are challenging the "parole" provisions of the McCarran-Walter immigration law.

The 14 foreign born who are getting a federal court hearing were ordered deported under the Walter-McCarran law. It provides that foreign born who can't get another country to take them must stay within a 50-mile radius of their home and report monthly to immigration authorities.

A lower court originally threw out the case.

By ROOSEVELT WARD, Jr.

Willie Reed, 18, one of the key witnesses in the Till murder trial, stood before 400 people in Lawson's Auditorium, 112 E. 125 Street, Sunday night and said, "I am not afraid to go back to Mississippi." The youth whose heroic testimony placed J. W. Milam at the

scene of the crime was replying to a question asked at the protest rally sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Community Church.

The tall, thin youth, introduced as the "most heroic young man of our race" by Attorney William Huff, who accompanied him from Chicago, spoke in a soft and calm voice rolling over the mike in the deep rhythm of his southern speech.

Standing well-composed before the mike, he gave the lie to all stories which attempted to portray him as a youth below average intelligence. Only his eyes betrayed the rigors of his recent illness, which hospitalized him in Chicago two weeks ago.

The audience gave him a standing ovation. He answered questions asked by Bishop Robert Hines, pastor of the Cosmopolitan Church.

He told of the fateful Sunday morning on Leslie Milam's farm when he was going through his chores and saw six or seven white men and three Negroes along with the child he later recognized as Emmett Till. "They took the boy into the barn," he said. "I heard them whipping him when I was on my way to the well. I went to Mrs. Mandy Bradley and asked her whom they were whipping? She said she didn't know. Ten or 15 minutes later, when I came back from the well, they were still whipping and cussing him. I could hear them saying over and over. Get up! What was the boy saying?" was shouted from the audience.

"He was saying, 'Oh Lord, Oh Lord,'" Reed replied, as angry murmurs ran through the hall. "They kept on whipping him. Even after he stopped hollering, you could still hear them whipping him."

Reed then told of how a truck "was backed up to the barn door and I saw them put a tarpaulin over it and drive away."

At this point he added an aside to the shock and horror of the audience that the alleged "whistle" of Emmett Till had not been heard by Mrs. Bryant but that a "colored man, who worked around the store, needing a few dollars" had told Roy Bryant, "A colored boy whistled at your wife."

He went on to describe how Leslie Milam, brother of J. W. Milam, "not knowing I knew what I did," had approached him about possibly testifying at the trial.

After the knowledge of his eyewitness evidence, he was taken to

the lawyer's office and asked to identify the man recognized at the Milam farm. J. W. Milam was present with his "legs propped on the lawyer's desk, smoking a big cigar."

The next day, he said, when he were present in the office. "They were present in the office. They acted like they had pistols, trying to scare me," Reed added. Once again he was asked to identify the man.

"J. W. Milam, the baldheaded one," he continued, "was sitting in the second seat. They had another big baldheaded man sitting next to him. They tried to mix me up this way, but I told them that it was the man sitting in the second seat."

He then related the harrowing experiences during and after the trial. He told the intent audience of being offered a drink following the trial by a Negro man who knew he did not drink. When he refused emphatically the drink was poured on the ground.

He then described his experience in the Chicago hospital when two men entered his room and one said, "I'm from Mississippi." They asked him "a lot of questions" which he refused to answer, and "took a lot of pictures." He identified one of the men as a Chicago police officer who told the nurse to let them enter after the doctor had left strict orders that only relatives could be permitted.

"The dirty dogs," was the phrase voiced throughout the room.

Then Reed was asked whether he was afraid to go back to Mississippi to the kidnapping trial of Bryant and Milam in November. He replied with a quiet but resolute "No." He added, "If anything is going to happen to me it could happen here just as well." A tremendous ovation sounded through the vast hall.

Before and after Reed's remark, the entire audience filed by and shook his hands. As they looked at the tall youth who belied customary descriptions of heroes, their faces beamed in gratitude and they grasped his hand vigorously. Reed, still a little awed and embarrassed by this sudden fame, shyly returned their handshake.

Attorney Huff, counsel for Mrs. Mamie Bradley and head of the Chicago Legal Redress Committee of the NAACP, addressed the rally, outlining the difficulties encountered in protecting Reed from harm.

The armed police guard constantly at Reed's side was sufficient reminder to the audience.

Say Chou Offers No-War Pact to Philippines



CHOU

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 24.—The Manila Chronicle reported today that Chinese Premier Chou En-lai had offered to conclude a non-aggression pact with the Philippines to prove that China "has no aggressive designs" on this country.

The Chronicle story was written under a Peking dateline by Luis R. Mauricio and Gabriel Manalac, Jr., Chronicle staff members who have been touring China.

"Premier Chou En-lai assured the Filipino people today that Communist China has no aggressive designs on the Philippines," the two newsmen wrote. "He said that if the Filipinos doubt his word he would suggest that the two governments sign a non-aggression agreement."

"Chou gave this assurance in an interview with us this afternoon in the reception room of his office."

Mauricio and Manalac said they were in Hankow enroute home when they were called back to Peking for the interview with Chou.

They quoted Chou as saying the "liberation" of Formosa was "inevitable" but that Formosa "will not be used as a springboard for aggression against the Philippines."

JOE CLARK GOES

(Continued from Page 1)

getting them to work?) \$10 from a Newark woman in honor of Elizabeth Curley Flynn; \$10 from another Newark supporter; \$5 from a Newark electrical worker; \$2 from Belleville, N. J.

There is \$50 from a Bronx unemployed worker; \$42 from the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee; \$40 from an east sider; \$40 from a Manhattan west sider; \$20 from Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant.

A group of friends of the paper in East Hollywood, Cal., sends \$25 in memory of a deceased supporter of the paper who "always worked for the workers' press." Also from California, this time from Frisco, comes \$10 sent by that wonderful guy who sent at least half a dozen contributions of ten or more dollars during this campaign alone.

Then there is another \$10—"our weekly sum"—from our friends in Tennessee, which they want credited to "our favorite writer on Negro Affairs, Abner Berry." They report the big news in Tennessee is the Federal Court ruling knocking out the state's segregation law. The judge's plan for a gradual integration will be fought by the NAACP in an appeal, however, our informant tells us.

There is \$25 from New Mexico, and \$10 from Mansfield, Ohio. A small town Wisconsin sends \$5, and there is another \$5 from a small industrial town in upstate New York. A New Yorker sends \$5 and writes she is unable to contribute as regularly as in the past. Her son's polio has incapacitated him and she must support him and his family.

"My son's tragedy is only one family's tragedy," she writes. "But if the Worker should collapse, that would be the nation's tragedy."

There is \$25 from New Mexico, and \$10 from Mansfield, the peacedoers. From a Bronx family comes \$5 and the promise of more soon.

From a South Dakota town comes \$5 there is \$10 from a Brooklynite; \$2 from a small town Ohian; \$10 from Dayton, Ohio; \$10 from Denver, Colorado; \$2 from Lawrence, Mass.; \$5 from Williamsport, Pa., from a steady contributor there.

A Manhattanite gives \$5 for Rob Hall, and there is another \$5 for Ben Levine's TV column; \$20 from a Brooklynite; \$5 from a Bronx couple.

Two fur workers give \$5 each. And there is that wonderful little Ella again, with \$12. Of this \$5 was given her by an out-of-towner, another \$5 from a Manhattanite, and \$2 by one of the half dozen or so people she has persuaded to give regular monthly sustainers. This one is for November.

There are several other fives, twos and ones from anonymous New Yorkers.

Pennsylvania Westinghouse UE Strikers Get All-Labor Aid

By GEORGE MORRIS

CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 24.—The labor movement of teeming industrial Delaware County—CIO, AFL and independent—is rallying to the support of the strike at Westinghouse by Local 107 of the United Electrical Workers (UE), the keystone local and largest in the area.

Differences and affiliation lines were set aside as it is becoming recognized that the interests of tens of thousands of organized workers in Delaware County are intimately bound up with the strike of the 8,000 UE workers against a drastic wage-cut at the giant steam turbine plant of Westinghouse. The sweeping injunction issued against Local 107, without even a hearing, has especially aroused labor.

The United Labor Committee of Delaware County, representing

15 CIO and AFL unions, has issued a statement backing the strike and protesting the injunction, and has placed as an ad, under the signature of its secretary, Anthony Simone, in the local press.

The strike bulletin of Local 107 also informed the workers that Jack Mullen, president of the Central Labor Council of Delaware County, uniting the AFL locals of the area, came to the striking union and said:

"We are just as much interested in your victory as you are yourselves."

The head of the Textile Union, Local 178, CIO, expressed similar sentiment.

The same solidarity is reported from members and locals officially, of other CIO unions, notably in steel and auto.

The United Labor Committee in

its ad points out that the company's new proposals to UE Local 107 would cut wages 20 percent and mean a cut of \$7,000,000 in purchasing power a year for the workers.

"The injunction if it sticks would set labor relations in Delaware County back to the 1920's and 1930's—to the days of Hoover and McKinley," warns the committee, referring to the limit of three pickets, 10-feet apart, set by the injunction judge, who did not even call a hearing before he issued it. Hearings were scheduled today on making the writ permanent.

The injunction is also viewed as a political challenge to labor in this area. The United Labor Committee was formed originally to wage a united labor political struggle. Political action by labor here has reached a new high with

predictions running strong that labor will score a big victory in the current political campaign for local offices.

The United Labor Committee called on all unionists in the area to come to the Media Courthouse today and to make felt its protest against the injunction; call for its immediate rescinding and restoration of "genuine collective bargaining" at Westinghouse and back a vigorous fight for the right of peaceful picketing and assembly.

In its appeal to the general public, Local 107 printed a leaflet titled, "Who Can Afford A 20 Percent Wage Cut," declaring:

"The union is asking nothing more or less locally than that the company sign the same exact local supplement this year."

UE Local 107 began its strike here two days before the general chainwide strike of 44,000 members of the CIO International

Union of Electrical Workers.

While on a national level, Local 107 like others of the UE locals in Westinghouse was represented by that union's Conference Board in Pittsburgh, a provocative sudden cancellation by the company of the local agreement and its new proposals for drastic cuts brought the workers on strike earlier.

STRIKEBREAKER

The company's negotiators are headed by a new labor relations director who had made a record for himself in strikebreaking operations for the General Cable Co. in Rome, N. Y., in a long UE strike there.

Although the UE's contract had been renewed nationally for another year, the local management here suddenly announced cancellation of the local supplementary pact, and presented to the local's representatives a new sheet of job

(Continued on Page 7)

Methodists File Brief Against Smith Act

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24.—A friend of the court brief, signed by 24 leading Methodist ministers in behalf of a Supreme Court review of the California Smith Act case, was made public here.

The court, which accepted the brief, has agreed to hear the appeal of the 14 defendants.

The ministers, members of the Southern California-Arizona conference of the Methodist Church, spoke to the high court as citizens. They said:

"We are deeply and profoundly concerned with the impact which the enforcement of the Smith Act,

the first peacetime sedition statute in the U. S., has had on the exercise of those fundamental freedoms upon which the security of the nation depends."

SEE GRAVE DANGERS

The ministers termed the Smith Act "one of the principal causes for the alarming flouting of civil liberties in the U. S. which has engendered the atmosphere conducive to misunderstanding, indifference and violation of basic rights."

They also said:

"The courts below appear to have extended the construction and application of the Act to lengths

not heretofore countenanced by this (U. S. Supreme) Court (and) it would appear that review by this court has become essential if prosecutions under this law are not to become so vagrant and at large as to substitute the arbitrary decisions of officialdom for the orderly exercise of constitutional powers."

ALLUDE TO GENEVA

In a passing reference to Dr. Robert Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, who had earlier declared that America would be unrecognizable without freedom of speech, press, religion or association, the Methodist ministers

charged:

"If America would be unrecognizable without the unfettered enjoyment of the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, even less so would its democratic institutions be understandable to the peoples of the world."

"In this area of relaxed international tensions, when an attempt is being made in a peaceful world atmosphere to foster a true appreciation of American ideals, it would be anomalous and harmful for this court to place its stamp of approval upon unconstitutional encroachments in the area of human rights."

Productivity Rises Cited by Textile Union

The man-hour productivity of American textile workers soared nearly 3 percent in the first half of 1955, emphasizing both the justice and the economic necessity of substantial wage increases throughout the industry, William Pollock, executive vice-president of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America, said yesterday.

Pollock said the industry's output for the first six months of the year amounted to 11.1 yards per man-hour worked, compared to 1954's full-year figure of 10.8. "Considering the rate of increase in recent years, we can expect a productivity rise of 6 percent for the full year," he predicted.

"Since the end of World War II the man-hour output of textile workers has increased at an average of 5 percent a year, far above the national average," the union leader continued. "Ironically, the biggest jumps have occurred in years when textile wages remained frozen or were actually reduced."

"This is obviously unfair to the workers; and, more than that, it is a danger to the national economy."

Pollock pointed out that an essential factor in any mass-production economy in high purchasing-power.

"Unless the general public, including the workers themselves, can buy the goods produced in large quantities and with high efficiency, the whole system will collapse," he said. "The core of the American economic system is the workers' ability to buy what they make. Textile workers must be able to buy autos and television sets and all the other products of our factories; they, too, must be good customers. To give a specific example—if the million textile workers, and the other millions whose economic status is linked to textile wages, cannot buy new cars, the auto workers eventually will be unable to buy textiles, and a new depression will be upon us."

Pollock said the productivity figures would give additional impetus to TWUA's industry-wide drive for wage increases, which has already swept through the northern dyeing and finishing industry, will resume at a southern conference in Charlotte, N. C., on Nov. 13 and will continue with a northern conference in New York on Dec. 3 and 4.

Congressman, In Jail for Fraud, Was Anti-Labor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (FP).—Former Rep. James P. Scoblick (R-Pa.) has surrendered at the U.S. marshal's office in Scranton, Pa., to begin serving a five-year term for defrauding the Mayfield State Bank of \$169,000 along with his brother Frank.

A look back into his record during the 80th Congress, when he served his lone term, shows an anti-labor record just like that of other former House members who later went to prison for some kind of thievery.

During the 80th Congress, in 1947 and 1948, Scoblick voted on June 20, 1947 to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill. So did other convicted crooks then in the House, like Walter Brehm (R-O) and J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ). Andrew May (D-Ky) had left Congress at the time or he would doubtless have joined them in this vote.

Scoblick also voted against labor on the portal-to-portal bill of 1947, which relieved employers of responsibility for underpaying workers who had checked in for work; he voted for the Knudsen "rich man's tax bill" this year, as well.

In 1948 he voted against labor again on tax legislation, against continuing rent control when housing was still short, against public housing and for exempting the railroads from anti-trust prosecution when setting freight rates under the Reed-Bulwinkle bill.

Texas State Fair Eases Racial Curbs

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 23.—Following a threat by the Dallas NAACP Youth Council to picket the Texas State Fair here this month, state fair officials eased racial restrictions at the event.

R. L. Thornton, Sr., president of the fair, has announced that two midway amusement rides, previously restricted to white persons, would be open to all persons this year.

Meantime, Brigadier General B. O. Davis refused to participate in "Negro Achievement Day" at the fair at the request of the NAACP youth council. General Davis was to have received an award from fair officials in recognition of his military achievements.

The Dallas NAACP youth council and the Texas state conference of NAACP youth councils and college chapters have been waging a two-year fight to eliminate "Negro Day" at the fair.

The Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce this year withdrew its support from the state fair.

COMPANIES TO DOMINATE NIXON MEET ON JOB BIAS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (FP).—The Conference on Equal Job Opportunity scheduled here for tomorrow by the President's Committee on Government Contracts appears to be largely a seminar of company presidents.

The committee, headed by Vice President Richard Nixon, has invited two labor officials among the 65 participants, AFL president George Meany and CIO president Walter Reuther. Neither is able to be present. Meany will be represented by Bert Seidman of the AFL staff; Reuther's representative remains unnamed.

The conference will hold one three-hour session in the afternoon, during which Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks, Deputy Defense Secretary Reuben B.

Robertson, Jr., and Labor Secretary Mitchell will speak. Also included in the three-hour session is a panel discussion among five corporation presidents, with a sixth acting as moderator.

A dinner meeting will hear Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. ambassador to the United Nations. Apparently the conference will consist primarily of the one afternoon session, for Nixon is scheduled to sum it up for the press at 5:30 p.m. Reporters will not be allowed at the conference itself.

tended to companies working on government contracts. It is expected the conference will turn into a mutual congratulation meeting, to prove there is no need for FEPC legislation.

Bao Dai Swept Out by Vote in South Viet Nam

SAIGON, Oct. 24.—South Viet Nam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem polled 99 percent of the votes in Saigon and its suburbs in the referendum that swept out "emperor" Bao Dai, the Government reported today.

Partial results from the provinces also showed a landslide victory for Diem, it was reported.

The voting Sunday was on whether the U.S.-backed premier should replace the absentee "emperor" as chief of state.

Diem was expected to be installed as new chief of state Wednesday.

Voters dropped either green-tinted pictures of Bao Dai or a pink-tinted picture of Diem into ballot boxes.

Green is considered an unlucky color in Indochina and red a

lucky color.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — France recognized Ngo Dinh Diem today as the new chief of state of South Viet Nam.

British Paper For Soviet Voice In Middle East

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Soviet participation in a negotiated peace in the Middle East was advocated by the Manchester Guardian, an influential British journal.

"The best solution perhaps would be to draw in the Soviet Union, that new and mighty force in the Middle East, as a partner in the maintenance of peace in the Middle East," wrote the Guardian.

"An understanding between the western powers and the Soviet Union is patently necessary. Here is an opportunity to truly demonstrate the real character of the spirit of Geneva."

Georgetown U. Disavows Prof's Racist Talk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (FP).—Georgetown University a leading Jesuit institution where many U.S. foreign service officers receive advanced training, has disavowed a racist talk delivered recently by one of its history professors in nearby Virginia. The professor, Charles C. Tansill, addressed a group fighting the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in public schools.

Rev. Edmund B. Bunn, Georgetown president, wrote to persons who protested: "You may be assured that the remarks of Dr. Tansill are absolutely contrary to the policy and teaching of Georgetown University. They must be viewed as those of a private individual speaking outside the field of his own competence and training."

"Moreover, as they are opposed to the teaching of the Catholic Church, we publicly disavow these opinions. Furthermore, we take this occasion to reaffirm our adherence to the principles of justice and charity promulgated in the Papal Encyclicals, the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution."

Tansill in 1937 was fired from American University for praising the Hitler regime in Germany. In 1937 he charged that Lincoln "tricked" the south into the Civil War, and in 1952 claimed the Roosevelt government has led the U.S. into World War II.

Leave for India

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Oct. 24.—Vice-President Mohammed Hatta and a party of 24 left today by plane for a three-week official visit to India.

BIG BUSINESS FIGHTS OHIO JOBLESS PAY PETITION

By TOM FLINT

CLEVELAND. — The greed to which capitalism has sunk is sharply indicated in an all-out propaganda drive in Ohio to defeat an initiative petition of the CIO-AFL and their allies.

As a result of the sellout to business interests, the Ohio Legislature this year coldly rejected any reasonable proposals to increase benefits to be paid unemployed workers; and in the closing hours of the session passed a bill to increase benefits only \$3 per week but with many provisions which even impede payment of that amount.

Unable to obtain the slightest consideration of the plight of the growing army of unemployed who, faced with the highest prices of life's necessities in history to be met by a maximum (including the \$3 increase) of \$39 per week, the labor movement, with the CIO in the lead, initiated a petition (provided by the Ohio State Constitution) to take the fight to the voters.

In spite of the fact that the Constitution also provides that the proponents of a measure such as this and its opponents to get their pro and con arguments for and against the measure printed and mailed to

all the eligible voters in the State free by the Secretary of State, big business dragging "little" business along with it has set up a huge propaganda mill to beat the measure.

Afraid of the people's general attitude toward such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce and similar well known outfits, big business has followed the usual pattern of recent years of setting up an obscurely named front—the Ohio Information Committee. It is now called "OIC" in the press, to which a group of unemployed workers the other day gathered informally on an uptown street corner has added the phonetic sound "OINK", the sound of a pig.

The State Chamber of Commerce was not as careful in its creation of this front committee as it might have been. The State Chamber's executive director, Herschel A. Atkinson, became the OIC's chairman.

Following also the pattern of big business in its "relations" with the public, the committee, with the promise of about a million dollars, promptly employed a firm of public relations experts—the nationally known fund raisers, Ketchum, Inc., of Pittsburgh, to raise the money; and the notorious Hill & Knowl-

ton public relations outfit in Cleveland, to write its newspaper, radio and TV propaganda. The committee has established local branches in the industrial areas.

In Cleveland, another public relations "expert," Paul Brokaw, was employed to "get the message across" to the people of Cuyahoga County. Brokaw currently helps the Standard Oil Co. and other corporations in Cleveland.

According to the Cleveland Press, the general theme of the campaign "that big business has planned to pursue is that the legislation would provide 'too much pay for no work.' Who can speak more authoritatively than the coupon clippers on the subject of too much pay for no work?

The public relations experts are mighty well pleased with this turn of events. They are being called by employers from far and wide to give this social security blasting party their prayers of success.

It is precisely for this reason that the labor movement ought just as far and wide to help to teach big business a lesson in modern decency by writing into law the \$50 per week for 39 weeks increase in benefits; and also, as the law provides, to concert this increase with the recently negotiated CIO-AFL

visions in UAW and other contracts.

It is this latter provision that has got the big business crowd in such a tizzy, for the UAW contracts contain a proviso that CAW is conditioned on integration into state employment insurance laws. It is also for reason that the employers of all sizes everywhere are apparently planning to come to the aid of their Ohio kind.

While it is true that these employers are acting in a manner of "grave concern," one cannot but with apprehension look upon this at present one-sided battle. If one may judge by the indifference of the labor movement toward current municipal elections, the loss of registered voters, compared with even 1952, and the fact that the initiative petition is all but a lone state-wide election item this fall, the road to victory of the big business crowd is not littered with obstacles.

With the economic conditions of the country as rickety as they are and the spectre of unemployment standing just outside the door of so many workers, it behooves the whole lot of us to run, not walk, to the firing line to put down this turn-the-clock back big business putsch.

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JOURNALISM AND ETHICS

THERE is a canon of journalism today which says that where news concerning Communists is concerned all ordinary rules of objective reporting go out the window.

The Herald-Tribune is not the least of the subscribers to this journalistic canon. It has, for instance, fostered on its readers a paid informer whose sole stock-in-trade is the well-known Hitlerian formula, the bigger the lie, the more it is to be believed.

We refer to one Herbert A. Philbrick, "hero" of the TV program, "I Lived Three Lives." The program is intended to convey to the public that its fantastic tales of murder, espionage, sabotage and the like are actual portrayals of Philbrick's experiences as an FBI agent in the Communist Party. They have not the slightest connection with this experience, as Philbrick himself confessed when, as a witness in the 1949 Smith Act trial, he publicly stated he had seen not the slightest evidence of violence, espionage or the like in his seven years in the Communist Party.

This testimony as to his reliability should make him unfit to write for any allegedly reputable paper. But the Herald-Tribune has unhesitatingly continued to give currency to his ravings, though time and again he has been shown up.

His latest was a front-page tale on Sunday about "Cominform instructions" to the American Communist Party to "come out into the open." Nowhere does Philbrick even attempt to offer any evidence of such "instructions." He cannot, of course, because the Communist Party doesn't take instructions from anyone, nor does anyone attempt to give them. Philbrick merely asserts his charge. In order to get by with it, he depends on the reader's ignorance of the Communist Party and of the fact that the party succeeded in remaining "out in the open" during all these difficult years.

Yesterday the Herald-Tribune even editorialized on Philbrick's nonsense, drawing international conclusions regarding Soviet aims at Geneva from these fancied "Cominform instructions."

Actually, there is far more behind this than the ravings of Philbrick. For those familiar with FBI patterns, the story appears to have been carefully worked out—and not by Philbrick alone—with specific aims in mind.

These include undermining of the developing movement against the Smith and McCarran Acts, and possibly even influencing Supreme Court judges in their deliberations on these acts. The aims include, too, an effort to obstruct the developing peace atmosphere by injection of the fairy tale of "instructions from Moscow" to the U. S. Communists.

From every viewpoint of decent journalism, the Philbrick story is a travesty. We challenge the Herald-Tribune to apologize to its readers for the hoax.

THEY HEAR THE PROTESTS

THERE ARE SIGNS that the wave of protest against racist violence in parts of the South is penetrating the consciousness of New York officials. The two Negro chain-gang refugees scheduled for deportation to Florida and South Carolina over last weekend have been reprieved for the time being.

Willie Reid, the 38-year-old refugee from Florida, was given another month in which to convince Gov. Averell Harriman that he did not get and cannot get justice in his native state. Reid, who has been in N. Y. City jail since last February, faces a 15-year sentence for having engaged in a fight growing out of a gaming quarrel.

Willie Morgan, 22, held for more than a year in White Plains, had exhausted his appeals to courts. Morgan was granted two weeks by counselors to Gov. Harriman for the presentation of evidence showing that his rights were violated in South Carolina where he was serving a six-year chain-gang sentence.

This act by the counselors is the direct opposite of previous claims that the Governor had no power to act one way or the other in extradition cases. It proves that they know—what has been contended in these columns all along—that it is the Governor's duty, right and prerogative to grant or deny asylum to any refugee no matter what the charge against him.

What has made it easy for the Governor and his counselors to deny responsibility in the past has been the absence of public pressure. Indirectly, the upheavals growing out of the murder of Emmett Louis Till in Mississippi and the anti-Negro terror wave elsewhere, including South Carolina and Florida, have forced a brief second look at the cases of Reid and Morgan.

The Governor needs to be told by the thousands now that we won't take "no" for an answer.

IT ALL STARTED with the issue of equalizing the schools—unsegregating them. There were visions of accomplishing the mission within "the American way," with quiet and cogent arguments in the courts and with decrees bearing the authority of centuries. But it has erupted with arson and murder and untold turmoil. And by the light of the explosions we have been able to see behind the schools, through and beyond the courts, straight to the ugly un-American reality. We have really never completed the tasks which presented themselves to us at the time of the Civil War. We know this better now because a 14-year-old Negro boy—Emmett Louis Till—has given his life as an education and a warning.

Till was murdered in the Delta of Mississippi. But what is the Delta? A romantic area of old plantations, moss-laden willows, singing Negroes and showboats?

Now we know or, at least, we now are interested in learning. For the Delta is an area of one state of the Union where more than 500,000 voteless, rightless Negroes constitute the main labor force. The Cotton Exchange in Memphis and New Orleans, with their direct connections in Wall Street, owe their existence and their profits to this exploited mass to whom the U. S. Constitution and its amendments have never applied. Delta Counties may appear as "political subdivisions" on the map, but most of them are in reality little baronies ruled over by an all but absolute monarch, usually a sheriff, or a judge, if not directly, then by proxy for other controlling interests.

WE HAVE cluck-clucked about the pass laws in South Africa, but in many Delta towns to have a black complexion means to be off the streets by 9 p.m. It means one can be whipped for being late or absent from work in the fields. The Delta courts are instruments for enforcing the landlords' will over his tenants and field hands. And the sheriffs' staffs play the same role in Delta society as the old slave patrols. This is the very basis of the so-called "bi-racial" society.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Mississippi and The American Way

At least three Representatives sit in Congress, presumably "representing" these voteless Negroes. Negroes are included among the necessary number of citizens for one Congressman. And there are more than 50 representatives and 20 Senators from the Delta in the Mississippi State Legislature, in the election Negroes have had no part. Negroes sit on no juries here and hold no local offices—not even at the level of a dog catcher.

There are Negroes who have risen above the status of laborer. Some are businessmen, doctors, dentists, ministers, a lawyer or two, and many are school teachers, but their status is geared not to the class into which they have graduated, but to that of the exploited mass. For there is supposed to be no escape from super-exploitation for the Negro, just as in slavery there was no escape from absolute bondage.

Racism in Mississippi, as elsewhere, is not just the tool of bigots and possessors of warped minds. It has a solid foundation. It has made possible the super-exploitation of Negroes on plantations and in industry, resulting in lush profits and gracious living for the masters and the masters of the masters. This is what is being learned slowly and painfully by those who seek to answer the question: Why did the all-white jury free J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant in the Till murder case.

MISSISSIPPI and the other "Mississippis" throughout the South stand as accusations against the national conscience which has permitted the wriggling tail of slavery to remain alive. And always it is most alive. And always it is most

available for exploitation.

It is not accidental that it is in Selma, the cotton metropolis of South Central Alabama is reacting to the desegregation campaign in the same way as the Mississippi Delta. And it is the Black Belt counties of South Carolina—Florence, Clarendon, and the others—where Negro churches are being burned, and where the economic boycott is being denied even to little children. It was in a similar area of Florida where 12 Negro workers were shot as they attended a union organizing meeting.

The racists may boycott the small businessmen and they may fire a few Negroes, but this does not alter the fact that the rigid "bi-racial society" rests on Negro labor and the Negroes' lack of land. It all may have begun with the schools, and the fight will continue unsegregated schools, but the light now being thrown on the situation below the Mason-Dixon line reveals still another need.

Who is going to organize the million or so unorganized Negro workers and their white fellow-workers so as to give them an economic weapon with which to protect themselves? And can the labor movement really lick the wage differential, the run-away shop, without organizing this pool of cheap and terrorized labor?

Labor could donate money to fight the school cases in court, and it did. Will it now put its organization where its money is—to hit the segregationists in their most vulnerable spot? Till was too young to work and he did not lose his life in a labor struggle, but his death has pointed up some tasks for us all, including those confronting the organized labor movement.

Source of Threats to Peace

By MAX GORDON

IT IS THE CONTENTION of the liberal New Republic and the reactionary John Foster Dulles alike, in common with all apologists of U. S. imperialism, that the source of the war threat in the world today is the aggressive sins of the USSR.

At least, they publicly avow that this is so.

But sometimes we wonder if they really believe it.

Take, for example, the New Republic of Oct. 3, which deals at length with President Eisenhower's illness and the consequences thereof.

"The presence of Mr. Eisenhower in the White House, however inactive he may be from day to day, is an assurance to the non-Communist nations that there will be no unnecessary risk-taking in world politics," the lead article declares. "The same presence is regarded in the Kremlin as an assurance against preventive war and the promise of an atmosphere within which serious negotiations could thrive."

Note, first, that it is implied that non-Communist nations fear war moves not from the USSR, but from American political circles that may replace Eisenhower.

Note, second, that it is directly stated that the "Kremlin" wants assurances against preventive war in order to conduct serious negotiations. Obviously, then, by the logic of the New

Republic, the USSR is not bent on aggression but on peace. And again, the threat to this comes from political developments within our country.

UNDERSCORING the point, the New Republic adds:

"Possessed of an unique strength, he had managed things another American President in these times might well have found politically impossible. The action of the status quo, in Geneva, was one. The slow but perceptible American movement toward a *modus vivendi* with the Red Chinese is another. To the new Soviet leaders he appeared to be, and may well have been, the only American leader who could carry out this end of a detente with the USSR."

The uncertainty expressed here, and elsewhere by many others, about the future course of U. S. policy regarding peace without Eisenhower, implies that the danger to the present world trend lies here, not in the USSR or China. The logic is that if the policy here is not turned in another direction, it will continue; i.e., there are no decisive obstacles elsewhere.

So what happens to the theory of "Soviet aggression" as being the source of the war danger?

NOW WHAT about Dulles?

When the Soviets announced a reduction in their armed forces of 640,000 men Dulles set out

with this sober thought: "The reduction appears to reflect Soviet recognition of the peaceful purpose of the U. S. and its allies and (that) . . . the U. S. will never be a party to aggression."

Reflect on this a moment. The Soviet Union is reducing its arms because it now feels the U. S. will not attack it. Hence the purpose of Soviet arms was to ward off attack. So, Mr. Dulles, what happens to your theory that the Soviet aim is aggression?

This is not an academic discussion. The theory of Soviet aggression is still the cornerstone of State Department policy on basic issues confronting the world. It is blocking German reunification, for example, since Mr. Dulles insists that Germany must become part of NATO. The justification of NATO is "protection" against Soviet "aggression."

It has so far prevented serious discussion on disarmament, including a ban on atomic weapons, or the grounds the Soviets cannot be "trusted"; that it is too early to tell whether they have "abandoned" the path of "aggression." Yet all the time it appears, from Dulles' own words, he doesn't believe in this "aggression" at all!

THE THEORY of Soviet "aggression" is, of course, the propaganda device by which the ruling circles of our land inter-

(Continued on Page 7)

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

More on the Coming NBC TV "Tribute to Herbert Hoover"

Dear Dave:

In connection with the forthcoming NBC "tribute" to Herbert Hoover, that you wrote about the other day, the following almost unknown episode is (I have always thought) very interesting and instructive.

When Hoover was Secretary of Commerce under Coolidge, he was visited by a delegation of social scientists, ministers, etc., under the leadership of the lawyer Darwin J. Meserole (whom I knew as a grand old warrior in the later '30's, and who was active in Peace circles a few years ago up until his death). This delegation was interested in the advance prevention of the horrors of depressions, and presented Hoover with a plan for vast public work-projects (such as later were set up by FDR), which were to be set up at the first unmistakable signs of any depression. The delegation went away enthused that Hoover indicated he was completely sold on the plan, and if ever a depression came while he held any authority, he would act to put it into operation. (It may well have been reported in the N. Y. Times).

Well, years passed, and meanwhile the depression was being built up to. As Heywood Brown put it, it was Coolidge who was responsible more than any other one person, with his encouragement to unbridled inflation: "The sky's the limit, boys! You can't lose!" (in Brown's paraphrase of Coolidge).

Then it hit, and it was Hoover in the White House, not simply in the Coolidge cabinet. Darwin J. Meserole got in touch with Hoover promptly, in the name of a large body of influential public figures (the "National Unemployment (or Economic) Committee," I think they called themselves). It seems they hardly doubted that Hoover would set in motion the work-projects plan which he had approved when Secretary of Commerce. They only wanted to urge him not to wait. If an anti-climax can serve for a climax, here it is, for the end of the story is simply that they were astonished and dismayed that Hoover hadn't the least intention of doing anything about it. I'm not sure whether, this time, he would even meet with a delegation, but in any case the upshot was nothing but chagrin. (The Russell Sage Foundation or 42nd St. Library probably has documents on Meserole and his committee).

But Dave, to prepare the public for this auspicious occasion, you should dig into the files for material on Herbert Hoover in the period which NBC is going to tell us about, before his presidency. Because there are things they are not going to tell about which are far more fascinating than what they are going to tell about.

They are not going to tell about his role in the Boxer Rebellion, as told by Gen. Smedley Butler of the Marines. It seems there was a mobilizing of men, and a hiding-away of women and children. Butler took a look into the hideout, and saw there, cowering among dozens or scores of women and children, one man—our Herbert Hoover! Butler writes that he yanked him out of there with profanity. Years later when Hoover had Butler in jail for something, the latter sent a message of one word to Hoover: "Peking!" And he was released. I believe the story appeared in the old New Masses, as well as in a pamphlet, or book by Butler.

Then they are not going to tell of Hoover's articles in engineering journals, where he wrote that he found it more desirable to work Africans in his mines to an early death, and pay the small damages awarded to their families, rather than to use civilized operational methods. They are not going to tell how strangely the specific issues in which these articles were published are missing from libraries. But the references are given and quoted from in the biography, "The Strange Career of Herbert Hoover."

They are not going to tell of the lawsuits won against him in overseas countries for barbarities and for fraudulent practices such as floating stock for non-existent mines, and of his being ordered to leave the country. But all that and much more is documented, with photostats, in the biography just mentioned, of which there must be at least one copy in some library or second-hand bookstore in N.Y.

They are not going to mention, for comic relief, the great quantity of Tsarist Government Bonds that Hoover has saved, which he said as recently as shortly before the War, that he was still expecting to cash in on some day when the USSR would be overthrown—which alone was enough for him to want the nation drowned in blood for.

And how many people of the present generation are aware that Hoover's "relief work" in Europe after World War I was all in sales, not in charity, and that in Russia the "relief" was sold only to areas in the control of the anti-Semitic, counter-revolutionary, and invading generals? Not to the masses of the Russian people who had voted overwhelmingly for the Bolsheviks (as Winston Churchill admits in his Memoirs of that period) at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets in 1917.

Let the people know, Dave, what specimens of utter putrefaction are pictured to them as great statesmen, or at least nice admirable personalities.

W. R.—Chicago, Ill.



Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

Ding Dong School—children (4) 10 a.m.

Feature Matinee—Rene Clair movie "Ghost Goes West" (7) 1:30.

Movie: Mr. Peekaboo (5) 8.

French-English fantasy (5) 8.

Phil Silvers (2) 8:30.

Wyatt Earp—Western (7) 8:30.

Red Skelton (2) 9:30. Guest—Ed Wynn.

Cavalcade Theatre—Francis Marion, the Swamp Fox of '76 (7) 9:30.

The \$64,000 Question (2) 10.

Weather and Sports (2) 11:10.

Steve Allen (4) 11:15.

RADIO

News, all stations 5:55 and 6 p.m.

Stan Lomax, sports, WOR, 6:45.

John Vandercook, CIO News, WABC, 7.

Edward R. Murrow, news, WCBS, 7:45.

Suspense, WCBS, 8:30.

Radio Theatre—Herbert Marshall, host, WRCA, 9:05.

Spotlight Story—Brian Aherne, WOR, 9:15.

Platterbrains Quiz—recordings, WABC, 9:30.

\$64,000 Question, quiz, WCBS, 10.

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Academy of Music, Today and Tuesday only

Lili and Julius Caesar, 72nd St. Playhouse. Today and Tuesday

Summertime, 8th St. Playhouse. Today through Wed.

Adventures in Warsaw (Polish musical comedy), Stanley. New Film.

Two Cents Worth of Hope and The White Line (both Italian), World

Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th Guild

Marty, Sutton

Dr. Knock (French) 55th St. Philadelphia Story (revival) Baronet

DRAMA

Chekhov's Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre

Inherit the Wind with Melynn Douglas, National

Bus Stop, Music Box

Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden

View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Coronet

D'Oyly Carte, Shubert

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

City opera, City Center

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

The Carefree Tree, Phoenix.

Macbeth, Jan Hus Auditorium

No Time for Sergeants, Alvin

Teachers' Trial

To Be Set Nov. 2

Date for the first trial of teachers under the informer rule adopted by the Board of Education will be set Nov. 2, when they will appear to enter pleas before hearing examiner Louis Goldstein.

Goldstein, a former Kings Court judge, summoned them to appear at that date in the Byrne room of the New York County Bar Association, 42 W. 44th St.

The Board of Education, refrained from proceeding with charges preferred against them in September under the "inform-or-else" rule, until State Education Commissioner James E. Allen, Jr. hears arguments on appeals, announced it would proceed under the Feinberg law.

The five facing trial were suspended without pay. They are among the teachers and employees who admitted past membership in the Communist Party but refused to inform on fellow workers as required under the new rule.

They are: Principal Samuel S. Cohen, teachers Harry Adler, Irving Mauer and Julius H. Nash and Minerva T. Feinstein, a clerk.

Theatre

New Broadway Play Spoofs Army Brass

By HARRY RAYMOND

There is a rip-roaring comedy now being acted over at the Alvin Theatre. Its title is "No Time for Sergeants." But it has a great deal to say, too, about generals, other Army and Air Corps brass and problems of the lowly draftees of the rear ranks who are currently being tucked into little niches of the military service like so many cards in an index file.

I make bold to predict that this play, adapted by Ira Levin from the novel by Mac Hyman and produced by Maurice Evans and Emmett Rogers, will emerge as the first smash hit comedy of the season and will be around Broadway for a long time. My reason for this prophesy is that what it presents on the stage is a buck private's view of the military apparatus as he passes through it, entangled in red tape, from the bewildering induction center to his final assignment under arms as a rear gunner on a plane.

This play is a well-staged and well-acted two and one-half hour spoof at the military brass. And my spies on Broadway advise that this word is getting around to the ex-privates and their families. That's a pretty large potential audience. The brass hats are getting the word, too. But they are in the minority and don't amount to much. Yes, here's a play with vast audience appeal.

Here is the story of Will Stockdale, a big country boy from the back woods of Georgia, how he was drafted, taken to the induction center in handcuffs where he gets crossed up with an old-time sergeant, and is tested for everything from manual dexterity to what opinions he may have about overthrowing the government. To this latter question he replies that he and his old father back on the farm haven't too many complaints.

He is analysed physically and psychologically. One of the funniest bits in the comedy is the scene where a nervous Army psychiatrist is asking Stockdale foolish questions to determine if he has any Freudian fixations. Stockdale, a simple, normal lad, turns the tables and begins quizzing the doctor, and it is the doctor and not the draftee who appears a bit mad.

The play is half farce. But despite the fact that the dramatic plot is contrived, the action is realistic and believable. Any one who has ever served in the Army, the Air Corps or the other armed services, will immediately recognize the characters and situations. There is an uproarious scene where our hero goes through an assignment on latrine duty. Part of this scene is burlesqued. But it is the type of burlesque which only Army life could bring forth. And it is not in bad taste.

The play opens with the hero, greatly embarrassed, being introduced by a local preacher to the townsfolk in Callville Township. He stands before the asbestos curtain of the township theatre and begins to explain to his neighbors how by a trick of chance he won the Air Medal. The audience is then flashed back to the scenes of Stockdale's forcible induction after his father held the draft man off for a while with a shotgun.

Scenic designing by Peter Larkin is a masterpiece of the stage designer's art. One scene magically dissolves into another without the usual backstage noise.

You are at the local bus station with the draftees boarding the bus, at the induction center, in the barracks, in an Army town honky-



EARLE HYMAN

tonk, on the airfield boarding a plane with the crew, in the air aboard a lost Air Force plane, in the midst of an A-bomb explosion. And in a moment you are with our hero as he floats down with his buddy in a parachute from the disabled plane which wanders off course over the A-bomb area because of stupidities of the pilot, copilot and navigator. You also are given an interesting peek into headquarters of a pair of dull-minded generals.

The plot deals with some alleged bungling involving an Air Force general and an Infantry general at Yucca Flats bomb blast. Private Stockdale and his buddy caught in the pincers of the mistake of the brass, are declared officially dead and awarded posthumous medals for heroism. But the two lads are wandering very much alive around the desert and finally upset all the fine plans of the brass by showing up all tattered and torn at Air Force headquarters during a ceremony where they are being hailed as dead heroes.

There is a beautiful little scene at the barracks in which Stockdale overcomes his Dixie prejudice against Negroes. The situation develops when a Negro lieutenant, an officer of the day, played by Earle Hyman, enters and a discussion takes place among the white troops about race relations. Stockdale makes the innocent observation that the Negro officer "talks more white than I do" and he tries to set the rest of the boys straight on the courtesy they owe to the Negro lieutenant.

"No Time for Sergeants" reaches no great depth of drama. Yet within its obviously manufactured plot it has some important things to say about the military life. It says these things with more than just a twinkle in the eye. It says them broadly and humorously. It is a modern comedy of the man who gets slapped.

There is some darned fine acting by Andy Griffith as Stockdale. He is one of those good products of North Carolina. He joined the Carolina Playmakers when he was in the University at Chapel Hill. Myron McCormick, who played the Seabee Luther Billis in the long Broadway run of "South Pacific," is a natural in the part of the old Army sergeant. Other standout performances are by Roddy McDowell as Stockdale's buddy and fellow sufferer, Howard Freedman and Royal Beal as a pair of generals, Robert Webber as the cocky former ROTC draftee and Floyd Buckley as Stockdale's shotgun-wielding father.

"No Time for Sergeants" is the best new comedy to arrive on Broadway so far this season.



OPERA

**'Love for 3 Oranges'
Lively at City Center**

By BEN LEVINE

The medieval pictures on playing cards have delighted generations of children, gamblers and poets, and Lewis Carroll was not the only one to deal kings, queens and jacks into a story.

The 18th Century Venetian playwright, Carlo Gozzi, looking around for characters to freshen up the Italian "commedia del arte," which was becoming stale with its stock masked Harlequins and stock situations, also drew from the deck to brighten the stage.

He took a fairy tale from an old Neapolitan book, "The Love for Three Oranges," emphasized its absurdities, and in 1761 produced a play that swept Venice and was the outstanding success of Europe's theatrical world of that day.

It was natural then for Serge Prokofieff, looking around for a way to freshen up grand opera with new material, to find in Gozzi's play the means to do for opera what Gozzi had done for commedia del arte. He worked Gozzi's plot into his own libretto, set it to modern music, and this opera, still called "The Love for Three Oranges," was produced in French in 1922, first in Chicago and then in New York.

Last Thursday the City Center gave its 49th performance of Victor Scroff's English version of "The Love for Three Oranges," proving that its appeal has not dated.

There is a King of Diamonds and a villainous King of Spades, and three lovely princesses born out of oranges, which any poker player will recognize as a full house.

The fun is in the conscious absurdities of the plot, and to make

sure of being understood, Prokofieff has put his own audiences in boxes at right and left on the stage, to keep one laugh ahead of the real audience in the pit and gallery.

Modern music and swift-paced recitative give the ironic mood to put the fairy tale over for adults.

Lloyd Thomas Leech, as the Prince on the City Center stage, helps mightily with his bellyaching moaning arias. His laughter build-up is reminiscent of Mousorgsky's Song of the Flea.

But irony and parody alone would not be enough. The test comes when the prince meets the Princess Linetta. Their love duet is a work of genuine emotion. Miss Hurley as the Princess was a Queen of Hearts, only much younger and more beautiful in her blue and gold.

Cean Greenwell as the King was as slow to think and as quick to anger as the most royal monarchs. The other characters, masked and with artificial long noses, in the manner of old Venice, added to the color and gayety.

Richard Wentworth as the Cook won special applause with his comic business.

Lawrence Winters was impressive as Celio, the magician, in his singing and acting.

The march at curtain time was given exciting crescendos by the orchestra under the direction of Julius Rudel. This march reminds one of the Peter and the Wolf ending which Prokofieff wrote in 1936 for the Moscow children's theatre, after he returned to the Soviet Union.

"The Love for Three Oranges" will be presented again at City Center on Nov. 5.

Westinghouse

(Continued from Page 3)

rates designed to shift pay from the existing incentives to "measured day work" rates. Also the company wants the right to re-time work standards at any time to further raise its work requirements under the day work system.

The union further disclosed the company also seeks to weaken the seniority provisions so as conceal from the workers the basis upon which it puts into effect promotions and bids for new jobs.

When the company's new rate sheets, reportedly covering 900 job descriptions, were passed around by the union in the departments, indignation mounted quickly. Differences among the workers melted and a pro-strike vote of 3,887 to 408 was cast.

While the cuts average 20 percent, according to the union, in some cases they run as high as 80 and 90 cents an hour for certain skilled categories which the company now claims are semi-skilled. Union leaders sought from the company an explanation of the basis on which it concluded that its proposed rates are the "prevailing" rates of the area, but could get nothing.

The union's spokesman said they have no objection to a shift to day work, provided the day rates "reflects the current level of earnings." But the company, claiming earnings are far "out of line," seeks to effect both a shift and wage cut, and demands a clause that says:

"The union recognizes the company's right to make any time studies and develop data it desires to meet its needs."

This means that on the basis of further time studies the company would still further alter the "measured day work" norm to both cut wages or demand speedup.

At the big East Pittsburgh Westinghouse plant where IUE Local 601 is waging a strike, the issue is basically the same; only there the company seeks to retime the jobs of the workers who are already on "measured day work" to set new speedup levels.

Local 107 has for years held the distinction of being the highest-rated plant in Delaware County. The local's militancy and unity, notwithstanding the many currents of opinion among its members, is also widely known.

WELL ORGANIZED

The local's departments are well organized. The workers never permitted the company to practice the ancient trickery of re-timing incentive jobs to set higher production levels for the same or less money. The workers in many cases have built up earnings considerably above average, but they also gave the higher productivity. The company points to a few whose earnings have gone up quite high to give an impression to the public that all earnings are far "out of line."

The workers in the steel, auto, textile and other machinery-building plants of this area are sensitive to the meaning of the issue at Westinghouse. If that company is successful, the drive to drastically cut earnings would sweep throughout industry.

The local's members are showing a strike enthusiasm and militancy that is also far above average. An effective strike machinery has been formed and the response to the picket schedule and other strike duties is reported by strike leaders to be unusually good. This may be a long siege.

One story of the response among the workers is of a woman calling up the picket captain to inform him she can't show up for picket duty. Why? "I may have to give birth today."

In another case a woman asked by phone if she could replace her husband who was ill. When told she could, she came with two small children. The three were given picket signs and strike buttons and put on the line as the allowable limit of pickets under the injunction, to the cry of some strikers that only "two and half pickets" were on.

**on the
SCOREBOARD**

by lester rodney

A Better Report Card

RECOVERY NOTE—We did somewhat better on guessing the footballers this week. We could scarcely have done worse.

My report card shows 19 right and 5 wrong, with one tie. I hit one of my two Blue Plate special upsets, Dartmouth over Harvard, but was betrayed by Penn State again as West Virginia stayed unbeaten and hung another loss on old Nittany.

Staff picking competitor Roosevelt Ward had a mark of 18-6 on the same 25 games. His special, Iowa vs. UCLA, didn't come off, but he didn't know that All American tackle Cal Jones had been hurt in practice and didn't play or he wouldn't have tried it. Resie did get the Pitt over Duke upset, however. This may have been a story, with some hotheaded fist swinging by unbeaten Duke players near the end before the homecoming crowd at Durham, and Pitt then putting on the contemptuous crusher with a touchdown by third stringers.

So you can see we are still staying ahead of the more glossy pickers, the score of Sports Illustrated's Herman Hickman (ex-pro star and Yale coach and fine story teller) was 15 rights and 8 wrong in a form-following series of predictions in which he went down on each surprise, like Pitt beating Duke, Colgate beating Yale, Dartmouth beating Harvard, Texas beating Rice, Ohio State beating Wisconsin. The lists were mostly the same, with 20 similar games and 5 dissimilar ones. Herman had one toughie, the Miami-TCU game, which we didn't list, and which tripped him as TCU won. However, he didn't have the mean Kentucky-Florida game, which threw Ward, or such a close as Indiana-Northwestern, so it evens up.

Since we dragged the S. I. man in here today, we will do same next week even if (or should we say when) he runs up a better score than we do.

On the pros, both Ward and myself had 3 right, 2 wrong, no great deal. We both went down with the Giants, who were nipped by surprising Pittsburgh 19-17. I thought San Francisco at home would recover to beat the Bears, which they did not, and Rosie thought Detroit was too good to go on losing forever and would beat Los Angeles, which they did not. However, we both picked Washington, an underdog to upset Baltimore.

THESE PROS are hard to figure this year. Except that the Cleveland Browns are starting their ominous annual methodical rolling. New coach Sid Gilman seems to have that Los Angeles speed and passing talent well harnessed, and you can begin to dimly discern a Ram-Brown playoff final, though you never can tell. Pittsburgh, with the same 4-1 record as Cleveland, is definitely in contention in that deviation and has two personal cracks at the champs on the schedule. We can't begrudge Iron City fans a winning team, can we? After the Pirates?

In the Western Conference, it's hard to figure who might beat the Rams. The Chicago Bears seem to have stoked up a fire after losing their first 3, and play the Rams in Smogville Sunday. A Bear win could throw things open.

In New York, we'll get a look at Washington's 5-8 wizzard, Eddie LeBaron, who makes the ball do everything but talk to itself, a trick which will be performed by Giant Coach Jim Lee Howell if his promising squad manages to lose another.

A glance at the college schedule brings up Navy at Notre Dame as the week's big one. The middies are unbeaten after six games, and vying for national number one honors with such as Maryland, Michigan, Oklahoma and West Virginia. Among the more virulent once-beatens, any of whom could and probably would knock off any of the unbeaten on a given day (ah, that convenient given day) are UCLA, Michigan State, USC, Duke and maybe Colgate.

As for next Saturday's picking, if you think there are no toughies, try your hand at such as Army-Colgate, Holy Cross-Syracuse, Yale-Dartmouth, Georgia Tech-Duke, Wisconsin-Michigan State and Michigan-Iowa.

\$\$\$, Thanks and Letter Dep't.

THANKS TO T. K. of West Bronx for \$5, also Alex S. who sends his third payment of \$2 to our urgent fund drive, and writes "five to go." Upstate friend George Cook, sending in his renewal and a \$2 a month pledge, recalls his pessimistic prediction on the Dodgers against the Yanks and says:

"Always one to acknowledge a mistake, I am willing to admit I was wrong about the Dodgers. Even heard five of the games, including that last one. I guess my heart won't have to be checked up on by a doctor, it seems to be O. K. A word on Pee-wee Reese. I think a lot of writers, including you, underestimated him. I think he was the key man in the victory, and that isn't taking a thing from Campy, Snider, Amoros and Podres. . . . So long. Don't really read any sports page from October till April, thought I always look yours' over so I won't miss any of the journalism classes or any of the inside stuff the other papers won't touch. I don't really care who beats in football."

Well George, Reese certainly didn't hurt the cause any. I think this was a team triumph, extraordinarily so when you go down the roster. You can make out a case for any of the players being "underestimated" as a factor in the victory. As for your reading habits, I know I'll get you back when those exciting Winter Olympics start in Italy in January.

There is also a World Series P. S. from Donald K. of New York along with \$1. He reminisces back to the last game and "when the last out was made and everybody but everybody hugged and pounded on Johnny Podres but rightfully so for his excellent pitching. But there was Sandy Amoros out there alone in the outfield with no one around him. Getting down to the real story the catch he made which if not caught may have changed that crucial game's result, how about some comment on that? Here is a small contribution for a splendid paper."

Amoros' magnificent clutch catch was the biggest single play in the Series, no question about it, and he surely rates right up with all the Dodger heroes. I don't think anyone meant to slight him by running to Podres. It is traditional to swarm over the winning pitcher at the finish, even if he was less sensational than Podres. Nobody runs out to the outfield. All the outfielders, including Amoros, raced right in to join the celebration at the mound.

Sources of the War Danger

(Continued from Page 5)

vene in the affairs of other lands, especially colonial lands in which the people are fighting for liberation, while still pretending they favor non-intervention. Perhaps the classic bit of idiocy along these lines was a column by David Lawrence in the Herald-Tribune.

The Geneva spirit is dead, Mr. Lawrence wrote Oct. 5 (as if he ever considered it alive.) The Russians killed it. How, you may ask?

"The latest development is the Communist-controlled election in Indonesia, which is demonstrating the Communist pattern—the local infiltration by the Communist technicians. A similar pattern will be revealed if Indochina holds an election."

Lawrence is apparently desperate because the people of Indonesia refused to vote into office those elements most favorable to his masters, even though the U.S.-oriented Mas-

jumi Party was actually in control of the election machinery. He knows the people of Indochina would similarly reject his employers' stooges.

And so it is a violation of the Geneva spirit for the peoples of Indonesia and Indochina and, we presume, Brazil to determine their own government in a free election—if the election goes the wrong way!

There is method, however, in the Lawrence lunacy. Some leading circles in the U.S., including supporters of the Geneva trend, view the Geneva atmosphere as a way to overcome the isolation suffered by U. S. finance capital on the colonial question.

See, they say at every colonial struggle for liberation, the Geneva spirit is being violated! They hope thus to harness the great mass desire for peace which places its hopes on Geneva, to the cart of counter-revolution, to crushing of liberation struggles.

Lawrence has demonstrated how absurd this can become. It is spitting in the wind of history.

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ILA Heads Tell Contempt Trial Why Dockers Struck

By HARRY RAYMOND

Leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association testified at a hearing in contempt proceedings yesterday before former Judge Simon H. Rifkin about how grievances piled up on the dock against the Bi-State Waterfront Commission's meddling in union affairs, and how the New York Shipping Association brazenly violated its contract with the union.

This, they said, brought longshoremen of the Port of New York out in a spontaneous stoppage Sept. 7, which finally became an official strike when the ILA was double-crossed on a promise that the New York Joint State Legislative Committee on Labor would intervene to settle the dispute.

Asked by Benjamin Weiner, attorney for the shippers, if he had told the longshoremen to return to work when the legislative committee deal fell through, Thomas Gleason, ILA general organizer, replied:

"No, I don't think the militia could have got them back to work then."

The shippers are demanding that the ILA and four of its officers be held in contempt of an injunction issued against the strike by State Supreme Court Judge Samuel DiFalso. DiFalso appointed Rifkin to act as a referee in the case, to hold hearings and report his findings to the court.

SEEK DAMAGES

The shippers, in addition, are seeking \$10,000,000 "damages" they claim they suffered during the eight-day strike.

The shipowners are asking that the court punish for contempt ILA president William V. Bradley, executive vice-president Patrick J. Connolly, Gleason, and Fred R. Field, Jr., president of the ILA's New York District Council.

Gleason, examined by John T. Sullivan, ILA attorney, said trouble on the piers began some time after the shippers signed a two-year contract with the union Thanksgiving Day in 1954.

Gleason testified that the union and the shippers argued all that night over a clause stating extra dock gangs should be "ordered" by the shippers from the union. The shippers, he said, declared the Waterfront Commission would not allow the word "ordered" to stand. The union, he said, finally agreed to substitute the word "no-

tified," after the shippers agreed they would consider it to have the same meaning and that the regular system of hiring extra gangs through the union would be continued.

WRECKED SYSTEM

Gleason told how the commission then stepped in and wrecked the whole system of union hiring. The men, he explained, were hired from the commission's own list in commission hiring halls. A rotary system established by the ILA for extra gang to equalize work was destroyed, he said, and by Sept. 6 the men were "grumbling and riled up about the way they were being treated by the commission."

Gleason testified that a Sept. 6 District Council meeting "broke up in a riot" with the men calling for action and Bradley telling them "not to be rash and not to take job action." Gleason said the men walked out the next day when a union meeting on a West Side pier was invaded by gumshoe agents for the commission.

Then came the injunction. But the men stayed out on strike. On Sept. 12 Bradley took control of the situation. He sent a telegram to all locals calling a coastwide walkout and making the wildcat strike official.

Both Gleason and Connolly testified they were not at ILA headquarters when Bradley sent out the strike telegram, but they said they would have supported Bradley.

"It was a wildcat strike," Connolly testified, "and the only way to get the men back to work was for the union to take command and make it legal."

FUTILE TALKS

Connolly said the union had long discussions with shipowners about their violations of the contract, but to no avail.

"Our conditions were thrown back 15 or 20 years," he said.

Connolly testified how the commission and the shippers broke up the traditional rotary hiring system for extra gangs.

"Now you can't have a rotary hiring system under the commis-

sion's setup," he said. "Some of our seniority provisions were eliminated under the commission law. Longshoremen from the Port of New York are very independent men. They'll walk off a pier when they have a grievance."

Connolly said he and other ILA leaders "tried to keep the lid on" but the "lid blew off" when the grievances piled up. He listed these grievances:

1. The commission's reckless use of subpoena power.
2. Lifting work passes by the commission.
3. The commission's interference with hiring practices.
4. Harassment of longshoremen by commission investigators.
5. Dropping men from the longshore register who have worked 20 years because they fail to get more than eight days' work in a given month.

Field, the last witness for the day, was questioned by Rifkin about hiring practices. He explained the dock work system and told how the commission and shippers were changing the practices to take placement control away from the union.

"I sold my local on the 1954 contract on the basis of the extra gang clause," Field said. "Federal mediators were there at the contract negotiations and promised the old hiring practices would prevail. They have not prevailed. I am sorry I let that contract go through."

The hearing will continue at noon Friday in Rifkin's offices, 575 Madison Ave., when Bradley will testify.

Eastland

(Continued from Page 1)

and turned the matter over to Sen. William Jenner (R-Ind).

Now he is back again, having been encouraged by Eugene Cook, of Georgia.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 24. — An estimated 4,000 persons listened in hushed horror in the Shiloh Baptist church as Rev. Moses Wright, 64-year-old plantation preacher of the Mississippi Delta area, retold his blood-curdling story of the kidnapping and brutal murder of Emmett L. Till, his 14-year-old nephew, by two armed white men near Sumner Aug. 28.

The slender, mild mannered minister, who had pastored a little weather-beaten country church near Sumner for 25 years, fled to Chicago to escape a lynch mob after he testified in court against J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant, kidnapers of young Till.

Other speakers were Simeon Booker, associate editor of Jet magazine, who covered the Till case, and Russell A. Jackson, director of the Ohio Sentinel.

Mayor M. E. Sensenbrenner was represented by his executive secretary, M. D. Portman, who, in a brief talk, condemned racial discrimination and bigotry at every level.

DAYTON, O.—A capacity audience at Tabernacle Baptist church heard Rev. Moses Wright, uncle of Mississippi murder victim Emmett Till, in an address sponsored by the Dayton NAACP.

ACT IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24. — Acting unanimously upon a resolution introduced by Negro Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander, the Philadelphia City Council condemned the murder of Emmett Till, and the freeing of his kidnapers.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, October 25, 1955

Philbrick

(Continued from Page 1)

read the words from the Tribune story about the address and phone, as given above, isn't this story a hoax since the Communist Party headquarters in New York have been listed in the Manhattan phone book since 1952? That's the heart of the Tribune story, what the whole thing about a change of coming into the open and all that is based on.

"I didn't know that," said Mr. Carroll.

"Well, they are the facts," I said.

"What exactly do you want, what is your point in calling?" he asked.

"We're a newspaper," I replied. "And interested, as I assume you are, in presenting the truth and exposing falsehoods."

"You are giving me ONE point of view on this story," he said. "I just got a phone call before about the same story which said it was wonderful, a wonderful story."

"But I am giving you FACTS," I said. "I assume you as a newspaper are interested in the true facts about a story you printed so you can correct them. . . ."

"Well you say they are facts," he said. "You send them along to me."

"It's a simple fact easily ascertainable that the Communist Party has been listed in the directory since 1952. . . ."

"You send me by mail any facts you have and whatever you have to say about this and I will certainly be happy to see them and consider them."

"And if you are satisfied that they are facts, and that your Philbrick story was a hoax with facts. . . ."

"You send them and I'll consider them."

"All right, Mr. Carroll, I will. Thank you, good bye."

"Goodbye."

We will send the facts contained in Monday's Daily Worker, including the fact that another New York paper, the World-Telegram published an interview with Communist Party leaders at the Seventh Avenue headquarters in 1952, and a CBS television reporter described his visit to the headquarters in 1953.

And we will let you know when and if the Tribune or stores it journalistic integrity by acknowledging that Informer Philbrick's story was an unconscionable hoax.

ILA Wins in Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The U. S. Supreme Court today left standing a lower court decision clearing the International Longshoremen's Association of contempt convictions for calling a 1954 New York dock strike.

New York Federal Judge Harold P. Burke had fined the union and eight locals \$92,500 and sentenced three ILA officials—William P. Lynch, Harold Bowers and William Ackalitis — to three to six months in jail for carrying on the strike, in face of a district court order to halt it, from March 4 to April 3, 1954.

The U. S. Court of Appeals in New York reversed the convictions last June holding that the court-injunction only prohibited the union from maintaining a "secondary boycott."

The ILA had refused to load or unload trucks driven by AFL Teamsters in retaliation for the Teamsters' refusal to make deliveries at Pier 32 while it was picketed by an AFL longshoreman.

Claudia Jones

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rowed \$2,000 to pay her fine to hasten her departure from Alderson, and William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress leader.

With Cumberbatch and her attorney, Mrs. Mary Kaufman, they had accompanied Miss Jones from Alderson to Washington. After an overnight stay, in the Congressional hotel, to allow her rest in her exhausted condition, they continued here with her.

They surged after her to the taxicab underpass at 38rd St., while she was helped into the waiting car.

"Did you give her the flowers?" Alexander Trachtenberg, 70-year-old publisher awaiting his second Smith Act trial, asked Dorothy Rose Blumberg, one of the first Smith Act victims to have completed her sentence, also at Alderson.

"No," Mrs. Blumberg smiled, "someone else took them to her in the car. But I got a kiss."

"So did I," Trachtenberg said promptly.

Many of the well-wishers caught their first glimpse of her, however, when she leaned toward the window of the car before its departure, and waved. It was not a vigorous wave. But the radiant smile so familiar to many was there.

The words, "I love you," were heard as she took the flowers from someone at the car.

Apparently catching sight of one of her other comrades tried and convicted with her, George Blake Charney, Miss Jones waved in his direction. Then the car pulled away.

Charney, like Trachtenberg, is awaiting a new trial. They were freed after going to prison when Judge Edward J. Dimock ruled that Harvey Matusow had given perjured evidence which prejudiced their cases. Miss Jones alluded to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Betty Gannett, sentenced to longer terms at Alderson, whom she left there.

As the car moved away, Miss Katherine Flynn, sister of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, walked across the taxi-filled street to rejoin the crowd. "Well, I saw her," she said triumphantly. "I almost had to push a truck aside to get to her, but I did."

At the Civil Rights Congress it was said Miss Jones was to be examined by a physician later in the day, and probably would be hospitalized.

The temporary injunction granted by a Federal District Court in Washington, prevents her deportation pending a hearing to determine whether travel to the West Indies would jeopardize her health and life. The CRC said the hearing would be either Oct. 27 or Oct. 31.

Cumberbatch, her father, who has visited her in Alderson once a month during her imprisonment, said she was "very tired" on the journey.

Talks Go Beyond

Milk Strike Deadline

Negotiations between the AFL Teamsters Union and milk dealers continued into the late afternoon yesterday.

With the contract due to expire at 4 p.m., both Mayor Wagner and federal mediators had asked that negotiations be kept going after the deadline.

Five Teamsters locals representing 13,000 milk deliverymen and inside workers are seeking a weekly package increase of \$10.50, covering wages, pensions, welfare benefits and paid holidays. The drivers work for some 200 companies in the metropolitan area.

Mayor May Rule this Week On Arthur Miller's Script

By MICHAEL SINGER

Mayor Wagner yesterday emphatically rejected any "witch-hunt" speculation around the four-month delay in the city's acceptance of a film script written by playwright Arthur Miller on juvenile delinquency.

The Mayor discussed at a press conference the full-length film of the Youth Board's Street Club project which had been approved by the Board of Estimate last July 21. The contract had been drawn up between the Youth Board and Combined Artists, Inc., which would give the city 5 percent of the net profits from its distribution.

When the World-Telegram and the Journal American opened a smear attack against the film, accusing its writer, Miller, of having a "pink record" the Board of Estimate held up approval of the script.

The Mayor said that he was awaiting a report on the playwright later this week. He said that he would not accept "hearsay," and that he has "heard no charges against Miller himself."

"We are just checking on the allegations about Miller," he said. "There is nothing wrong with the script itself. I won't say just

through hearsay that someone is a type of person who can write scripts for the city. I would not want to do anything to prevent anyone from earning a living."

He indicated that the allegations against Miller were "Himsy" and added:

"We are still living in a system under which a person is innocent until proven guilty. We are not having any witchhunt."

The Miller discussion came up as part of the Mayor's observations on the controversy over the efforts by a TV producer to receive exclusive rights for use of city files. The Mayor again denied he had insisted that his commissioners release their files to Theodore Granik a TV and radio producer and who was connected with the Mayor's former law firm.

"Our purpose is simple," he explained. "We would like to publicize our services and departments and any media which will do it for us is welcome."

But he agreed that the final decision rested with the Commissioners. He said there was no attempt to give any exclusive rights to any TV agency, nor had he issued a directive forcing his aides to open hitherto private files and case histories.